

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 4

July-August, 1942

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PUBLISHED BY  
WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.

630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

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**WAYTE RAYMOND, Inc.**

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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**Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada (\$2.00 Foreign)**

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

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Vol. 9, No. 4

New York, July-August, 1942

Whole No. 84

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The last installment of Howland Wood's original tabulation of the "Cut and Counter-Stamped Coins of the West Indies" is contained in this issue. The editor will appreciate any additional information from collectors of the series.

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Mr. George W. Husker has completed his manuscript on the Coins of Africa and it will run serially in the Journal during the coming season. The unpublished portion contains a description of the coins struck by British, Belgian and German Colonies and the various independent states. A large part of the material has never been published before.

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Sales of "Coins of the World" at wholesale ceased on May 15th. Only a few copies remain on hand for retail orders. Under present conditions it will probably be two or three years before a new edition is published.

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One of our fellow readers and contributors to this magazine has embarked on a new career at the request of the President of the United States. He is now Private Edwin Brooks, of the U. S. Army. Mr. Brooks has in the past given readers of this magazine many interesting little articles and notes on coins, and we hope that when he returns to civilian life we may hear more from him.

At the March meeting of the New Zealand Numismatic Society, an article was read by Alan Sutherland dealing with the difficulty the New Zealand troops are experiencing in handling bad paper and metal money in Egypt. The articles in effect stated that the Egyptian currency fell into three classes (1) genuine or substantive piastres, which were rare (2) not so genuine or temporary piastres, which soldiers could argue about, and (3) definitely not genuine, or "acting piastres", which necessitated the immediate disappearance of the purchaser. Multiples of notes were in all sizes and an interesting game on Sundays was the pasting of jig saw puzzles, or pieces of notes, to reconcile "shorthand" inscriptions with past and present pashas abd beys and their pet asps and scorpions, the object being to enhance the denominations.

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Mr. Geo. H. Clapp has written for us a most interesting article on certain 1793 cents; suitably illustrated it will appear in the Sept.-Oct. Journal.

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If your Journal subscription expires this summer be sure to send your renewal promptly. We do not print extra copies.







## DANISH WEST INDIES

*All of the silver coins are base*

### CHRISTIAN VI 1730-46

- 1 12 Skilling 1740. Crowned monogram. R Ship, value and date.

#### Copper

- 2 1 Skilling 1740. Crowned monogram. R Value and date.  
3 2 Skilling 1740. Similar.

### FREDERICK V 1746-66

- 4 12 Skilling 1748. Bust of king. R Ship, value and date.  
5 12 Skilling 1748-64. Crowned monogram. R Ship, value and date.  
6 24 Skilling 1763-1765. Type of preceding.

### CHRISTIAN VII 1766-1808

- 7 6 Skilling 1767. Crowned C VII. R Ship.  
8 12 Skilling 1767. Similar.  
9 24 Skilling 1766, 67. Similar.

### FREDERICK VI 1808-39

- 10 2 Skilling 1816, 37. Arms. R Value and date.  
11 10 Skilling 1816. Similar.  
12 20 Skilling 1816. Similar.

### CHRISTIAN VIII 1839-48

- 13 2 Skilling 1847. Type of preceding reign.  
14 10 Skilling 1840, 45, 47. Similar.  
15 20 Skilling 1840, 45, 47. Similar.

### FREDERICK VII 1848-63

- 16 2 Skilling 1848. Type of preceding reign.  
17 10 Skilling 1848. Similar.  
18 20 Skilling 1848. Similar.  
19 3 Cents 1859. Head. R Value and date.  
20 5 Cents 1859. Head. R Ship.  
21 10 Cents 1859, 62. Head. R Sugar cane.  
22 20 Cents 1859, 62. Head. R Ship.

#### Bronze

- 23 1 Cent 1859, 60. Arms. R Value.

### CHRISTIAN IX 1863-1906

- 24 5 Cents 1878, 79. Head. R Ship.  
25 10 Cents 1878, 79. Head. R Sugar cane.  
26 20 Cents 1878, 79. Head. R Ship.  
27 50 Bits or 10 Cents 1905. Bust. R Olive branch and value.



- 28 1 Franc or 20 Cents 1905. Bust. R Three female figures.  
29 2 Francs or 40 Cents 1905. Similar.

#### Copper-Nickel

- 30 25 Bits or 5 Cents 1905. Crowned monogram. R Trident, caduceus and sickle.

#### Bronze

- 31 1 Cent 1868, 78, 79, 83. Arms. R Value.



- 32 10 Bits or 2 Cents 1905. Crowned monogram. R Trident, caduceus and sickle.  
33 5 Bits or 1 Cent 1905. Similar.  
34 2½ Bits or ½ Cent 1905. Similar.

### FREDERICK VIII 1906-1912

- 35 1 Franc or 20 Cents 1907. Type of preceding reign.



- 36 2 Francs or 40 Cents 1907. Similar.

### CHRISTIAN X 1912-1917

#### Bronze

- 37 5 Bits or 1 Cent 1913. Type of preceding reign.

# EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS



## STONY POINT, NEW YORK

Obverse: 1779. ANTONIO WAYNE DUCI EXERCITUS and in exergue, COMITIA AMERICANA [The American Congress to Anthony Wayne, General of the Army]. An Indian Queen, symbolical of America, at the left, holds a mural crown in her left hand, and with her right presents a laurel wreath to Gen. Wayne; she wears a cap, and a skirt of feathers; at her feet are an alligator, a rope, and the shield of the United States; below the General, GATTEAUX.

Reverse: STONEY-POINT EXPUGNATUM [Stony Point taken by storm]. In exergue, XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX [July 15, 1779]. A view of the assault, including both sides of the Hudson River; the fort in the distance, a battery and troops in the foreground at the right; below at the left, GATTEAUX. Gold [presented to Gen. Wayne], silver [Webster Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.], and bronze. Size 34.

The fort at Stony Point at King's Ferry, on the Hudson, was strongly fortified and held by the British in 1779. It was connected to the mainland by a causeway, which when submerged by the tide made it an island. The fort itself stood on a rocky promontory and was garrisoned by a regiment of light infantry under the command of Lieut.-Col. Johnson.

On July 15th, 1779 General Anthony Wayne undertook to storm Stony Point, and it was planned that General Robert Howe should attack the fort at Verplanck's Point at the same time. Wayne was aware that several small British ships of war lay at anchor in the river and that an attack on Stony Point could be made only with the greatest stealth. Moving with every caution, even shooting dogs whose barking might be a warning, his forces had approached to within one and a half miles of the fort by eight o'clock in the evening. At midnight they had gained a point within pistol shot range of the pickets out-



side the fort, having crossed the causeway and divided. Under De Fleury [See C. C. J. Jan-Feb., 1942] on the right were 150 volunteers and on the left were 100 volunteers under Major Stewart. Two main divisions followed these, the left under Wayne himself. When the pickets gave the alarm, and shot, Wayne's men, having been forbidden to load their muskets, advanced with fixed bayonets, forcing their way against cannon and musket fire until the columns met in the center of the works. And so, at bayonet point and without loss of life the fort was taken. The garrison surrendered and the British flag was hauled down.

By two o'clock the same morning, General Wayne had written a report to Washington which said in part "The

fort and garrison, with Col. Johnson, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free." At dawn the fort's guns were trained on Verplanck's Point to aid General Howe, but he had attacked too late to take the garrison.

Not having a large enough force to man the fort properly, Wayne ordered all the supplies, guns and ammunition transferred to West Point, and they evacuated the fort on July 18th.

Congress voted thanks to Wayne and his men for their action. A gold medal was awarded Wayne and silver medals issued to De Fleury and Stewart. The capture of Stony Point was considered a most brilliant move, and one of the most important in the war.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of May, 1942

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars .....	\$2,802,503.00	\$723,000.00	\$325,000.00
Quarter dollars .....	1,592,251.50	335,000.00	555,400.00
Dimes .....	1,332,100.60	1,282,000.00	740,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels .....	99,070.00	.....	59,400.00
One-cent bronze .....	912,214.00	70,000.00	212,000.00

THE EARLY MEDALS OF WASHINGTON

A pamphlet illustrating and listing all the known medals of Washington up to the period of the first centennial of his birth. Paper cover. 6 x 9.

Price 50 cents

# Coin Collecting In America

*Translation of an article published in the "Revue Numismatique"—Paris, 1860.*

## COINS WHICH HAVE BECOME SCARCE

For over a year, the search for and collecting of old coins has almost become a passion in America. It is a disease of all classes of society and it has spread to both sexes. We must say that the attention of these intrepid collectors has especially been attracted by the ancient coins of their own country; however, they are also beginning to be interested in those of other nations.

We might believe that the series of new world coins is still quite limited and that a collector can gather them all in a short time. This is not so. There are hundreds of varieties of American coins. They start with the coin of the Sommer Islands, struck for Bermuda in the 17th Century [around 1612, of the boar and vessel type], and for which every amateur is today ready to pay fabulous prices; they end with the cent of 1859, struck in nickel. It is, therefore, a subject of great interest. The Colonial coins, as they are usually called, are equally numerous and some of them have become very scarce. They all have a more or less close connection with the early history of the country and a study of a well-rounded coin collection is an exact synopsis of the annals of America.

There are, for instance, the coins struck by France for Louisiana, by England for the whole country but only circulated in the Carolinas [for instance, the elephant type on the 1694 halfpenny]; those which the various States struck before the establishment of a Federal Mint; and finally, a great variety of coins and medals of Washington.

The trade value of these coins now seems more or less established. There even exists a price list for the rarest specimens. Numerous auction sales of coins have been held this year and the prices have been fairly uniform if one takes into consideration the comparative condition of the coins sold; fine and well-preserved specimens have always fetched about the same price.

The Washington cent is one of the highest priced. That of 1792 sold for \$20.00; that of 1791, \$15.00; however the latter cent is now declining in price, and it can be had for \$10.00 or sometimes even \$6.00. The Washington cent of 1791, which we are writing about, is the one currently called large eagle. The small eagle cent of the same year is very scarce and much more expensive. Their sales price is ranged from \$17.00 to \$35.00.

The American eagle cent sells for \$5.25. It is probably an essay of the first mint; on one side it bears the letters U.S.A., and on the other thirteen bars.

The Kentucky cent is really an English coin with thirteen stars on the reverse and with the initial of one State in each star. It sells for \$3.50.

The Granby, the first copper money struck in America, is the work of Dr. Higley, of Granby, Connecticut. It sells between \$13.50 and \$14.50.

The Washington half-dollar of the same type as the Washington cent of 1792, sells for \$57.00. This coin being very scarce is liable to sell much higher when there are amateurs for it.

The N.E. coins [so-called because they bear these two letters, initials of



the words New England], which are the first American silver coins [struck about 1651] sold very readily for \$22.50 for the shilling and \$11.00 for the sixpence. Today they are worth much more.

As for Lord Baltimore's groat, struck in the reign of Charles II by Lord Baltimore, for Maryland, [CAECILIVS DNS TERRAE MARIAE] it sold for \$25.00 and the Chalmers shilling, which is an Annapolis strike of the end of the War of Independence, \$9.00.

The Franco-American colonial piece, struck in France for a colony which intended to found an establishment in the northern part of New York, sold for \$5.50. The Immunis Columbia, a copper coin of New York, of 1783 or thereabouts, fetched the same sum.

The coins with an American rose [Rosa Americana, Utile Dulci; under George I and George II] were struck by the celebrated Wood, who made those unpopular copper coins, which Swift attacked from the pulpit in 1724, for Ireland. He had obtained a license to strike these copper coins, intended for the British plantations; they sold, according to the variety and their condition, between \$1.00 and \$1.25 a piece. The Louisiana copper coins of

1721 and 1722 with two interlaced L's under a crown, COLONIES FRANCAISES, sold from \$2.75 to \$3.50. The Washington and Independence coins, of 1783, from \$1.00 to \$2.00; finally the Washington coin [North Wales] \$3.75.

What we have said is sufficient to give a general idea of the prices paid for ordinary coins by collectors. Some of the coins of the regular series of the U. S. Mint are excessively rare, as one realizes when looking at the following list of prices paid:

1794—dollar .....	\$ 7.25
1796—half-dollar .....	8.75
1797—half-dollar .....	5.25
Flying Eagle—[1838 half-dollar which was never circulated.....	14.50
1793—cent .....	\$2.00 to 9.00
1799—cent .....	2.00 to 10.00
1804—cent .....	1.00 to 6.00

These cents are very scarce and when they are met with today, prices have no limits.

We must say that despite the high prices which we have quoted, collectors must pay a great deal more, because the coins sold at auction are bought by specialized merchants who take a large profit when they re-sell.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During  
The Month of April, 1942

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars .....	\$950,503.00	\$ 896,000.00	.....
Quarter dollars .....	784,251.50	1,180,000.00	\$800,000.00
Dimes .....	100.60	675,000.00	775,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels .....	300.00	.....	.....
One-cent bronze .....	930,901.00	86,800.00	248,500.00

# THE CUT AND COUNTERSTAMPED COINS OF THE WEST INDIES

## CURACAO



21 Stivers.  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of Spanish dollar stamped a rosace.



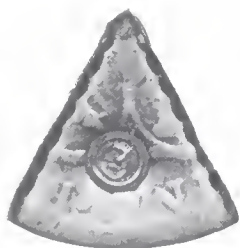
21 Stivers. Similar with additional stamp of 21.



18 Stivers.  $\frac{1}{5}$  part of dollar stamped with rosace.



3 Reales.  $\frac{1}{5}$  part of dollar stamped 3 in dentilated circle.



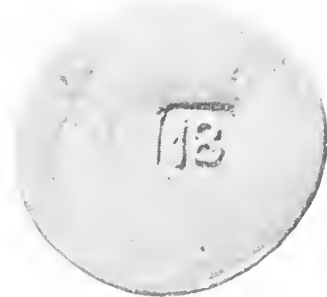
3 Reales.  $\frac{1}{6}$  part of dollar stamped 3 in linear circle.

18 Stivers. English shilling stamped crowned C18.



9 Stivers. Spanish real stamped C9 in oval.

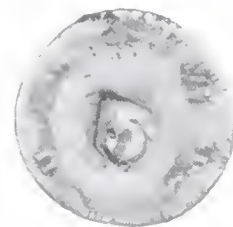
5 Stivers. Spanish half real stamped C5 in oval.



18 Stivers. Spanish pistareen stamped 18 in square indent.



9 Stivers. Spanish real stamped 9 in oval.



5 Stivers. Spanish half real stamped 5 in square.



9 Stivers.  $\frac{1}{4}$  cut of Dutch guilder stamped script C.



## JAMAICA

By law of 1758

All stamped with GR in circular indentation.



8 Reales [6sh. 8d.]  
 4 Reales [3sh. 4d.]  
 2 Reales [1sh. 8d.]  
 Real [10 pence]  
 ½ Real [5 pence]  
 ¼ Real [2½d.]



Dollar 1806-1810. Stamped GR crowned in square indentation.



Dollar 1811-1818. Similar stamp but engraving finer.



Dollar 1806-1817. Crowned GR stamped on coin without special indentation.

Copper penny. Stamped GR crowned.

## HAITI

Escalin. Worn Spanish real stamped crowned anchor and C [ville du Cap].

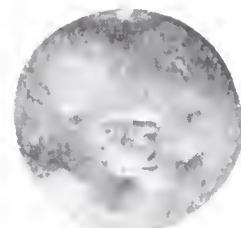
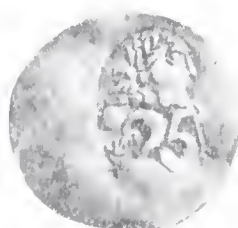


Half escalin. Worn half real with similar stamp.

Copper coin stamped L.C. in rectangle.

French coppers stamped S.D. [San Domingo]

Copper coin stamped N-SD [Napoleon, San Domingo].



Jacques Dessaliens [1804-06]. 25 Centimes. Crude head and value stamped on silver coin.

30 Centimes Similar.

50 Centimes. Similar.

SPANISH COLONIES

Ferdinand VII



Dollar. Stamped F. 7. 0. crowned.



Isabella II

Dollar. Stamped Y. II crowned.  
The two preceding on all South American dollars.

CUBA



Copper coin of Charles and Joanna stamped with old key.



More modern key stamped on various silver coins.

PORTO RICO



Spanish copper coin. Center hole.

INAGUA



Pistareen stamped large I.



Pistareen stamped 2 5 [two shillings, 5d.].



# THE 1858 CENT OF CANADA

By FRED A. BROOM

Collectors of Canadian coins and tokens have often wondered at the scarcity of the 1858 cent while the 1859 cent is very common. Notwithstanding the recorded issue of 10,000,000 of the 1858 variety while the 1859 issue is quoted at slightly less, actually 9,579,000. R. W. MacLachlan writing in his book, "Canadian Numismatics" which was an issue limited to 100 copies and published in 1886, has thrown considerable light on the subject. He wrote the London Mint about the issue of cents for 1859 and quotes on this as follows:—"In the list furnished me by the London Mint, there is no mention made of cents of this date [1859] but 10,000,000 are reported to have been struck in 1858. On pointing out the discrepancy, the report was amended by the statement that the order had been received late in 1858 and that much the larger part of it remained over to be executed in 1859. This seemed to be a very large order as it was enough to give over six cents change to every individual living at that time in the Province of Canada. It proved sufficient for the wants of the country for over 18 years as there was no further issue of cents until 1876. The Bank of Upper Canada held a large quantity at the time of its failure, although, previous to that event strong inducements were offered to brokers to help put these coins into circulation. I well remember, on different occasions, procuring ten dollar lots—put up in bags—at 20 per cent discount. One reason which prevented the circulation of cents was that the old

copper circulation, in itself ample, consisted of pence and half pence and as six of the latter were only worth five cents it was impossible, in the course of ordinary trade, to obtain more for a cent than a half penny's worth. This difficulty was at length overcome by the Order in Council of 1870, raising the Bank tokens of the old currency to one and two cent pieces and withdrawing the heterogeneous coinage of all Nations from circulation. Two or three varieties of these cents occur in which the date is altered from 1858. Some have been more carefully done than others. The heavy stroke of the "9" is very broad. The foregoing is a verbatim report of MacLachlan's findings.

There is a very rare variety of the 1858 cent which differs from the ordinary issue as the obverse has a diademed head of Victoria, whereas the ordinary issue has a laureated head. The reverse of the first named is different also from the common issue, as while the value within a beaded circle is the same in both, on the former outside the circle is a circle of maple leaves with their tops pointing outwards; between each leaf is a seed pod. The common issue on reverse outside the circle is an undulating line with a maple leaf attached between each wave. The first is size 23 m.m. while the regular issue is 25 m.m. The rare variety is really a pattern which was intended to be struck in nickel but, as it was the same size as the silver 20 cent piece, to avoid mistakes and possible fraud the idea was abandoned.





1371



1367



1371



1370



1373



1374



1375



1377



1378



1379



1380



1383



1384



1389



1395



1397



1400



1407



1436



1442



# LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

May be had on approval by collectors known to us

## RARE FRENCH COINS

### HENRY II (1547-1559)

1370 Demi teston au croissant. H. 48.  
Very fine ..... 25.00

1371 1558 Grand ecu au croissant.  
Struck at the mill of Paris. H. 49.  
Very fine ..... 150.00

1373 1552 Teston au croissant in pie-  
fort. Type of H. 50. Very fine. Un-  
published ..... 150.00

1374 1552 Demi teston au croissant in  
piefort. H. 51. Ex. fine ..... 100.00

1375 Milled teston, undated. H. 52.  
Superb ..... 20.00

1377 Half teston. Similar. H. 53.  
Very fine ..... 10.00

1378 1552 Teston. Similar but dated on  
obverse. H. 54. Superb ..... 20.00

1379 1552 Teston. Piefort of the weight  
of 3 testons. Edge inscribed—SOVBZ  
HANRY TROISIEME AY VALV  
TROIS LIVRES 1577. H. 56. Fine  
100.00

1380 1554 Milled teston. H. 57. Superb  
10.00

1383 1554 Half teston. H. 58. Superb  
10.00

1384 1555 Teston. Poitiers. H. 59.  
Superb ..... 10.00

1389 1558 Teston. Bordeaux. H. 62.  
Superb ..... 10.00

1395 1559 Teston. Toulouse. H. 65.  
Ex. fine ..... 10.00

1397 1552 Teston. Similar. St. Lo. Ex.  
fine ..... 7.50

1400 1559 Half teston. Similar. Toul-  
ouse. H. 66. Superb ..... 7.50

1407 1561 Teston. Struck after his  
death. Bayonne. H. 67. Very fine  
7.50

1436 Douzain aux croissants. H. 76.  
Piefort. Very fine ..... 20.00

1442 1553 Douzain aux H. Milled at  
Paris. H. 81. Essai. Superb 7.50

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